

ORIGINALFILED
JAN 28 2009
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MPS

Joseph R. Saveri (State Bar No. 130064)
jsaveri@lchb.com
 Michele C. Jackson (State Bar No. 090807)
mjackson@lchb.com
 Eric B. Fastiff (State Bar No. 182260)
efastiff@lchb.com
 Andrew S. Kingsdale (State Bar No. 255669)
akingsdale@lchb.com
 Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP
 275 Battery Street, Suite 3000
 San Francisco, CA 94111-3339
 Tel: (415) 956-1000
 Fax: (415) 956-1008

E-filing

Attorneys for Individual and Representative Plaintiff
Margarita Lacabe

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

JI**CV 09****0402**

Case No.

MARGARITA LACABE, on behalf of
 herself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WALMART.COM USA LLC, WAL-
 MART STORES, INC., and NETFLIX,
 INC.,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Margarita Lacabe ("Plaintiff") brings this Complaint under Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1-2, and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, 15 U.S.C. §§15 & 26, for treble damages and injunctive relief against Netflix, Inc. ("Netflix"), Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. ("Wal-Mart Stores"), and Walmart.com USA LLC ("Walmart.com") (collectively "Defendants"). Based upon personal knowledge, information, and belief, the investigation of counsel, Plaintiff alleges as follows:

///

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1
2 1. On or about May 19, 2005, Netflix, Wal-Mart Stores, and Walmart.com, a
3 wholly-owned subsidiary of Wal-Mart Stores, entered into an agreement to divide the markets for
4 the sales and online rentals of DVDs in the United States ("Market Division Agreement"), with
5 the purpose and effect of monopolizing and unreasonably restraining trade in at least the Online
6 DVD Rental Market, meaning the market for renting DVDs online by subscription for delivery by
7 mail.

8 2. The meetings that led to the conspiracy began in January 2005, when Reed
9 Hastings, the CEO of Netflix, and John Fleming, then the CEO of Walmart.com, met with each
10 other for dinner to discuss the online DVD rental and DVD sales markets and how they could
11 reach an agreement that would reduce or eliminate competition in those markets. According to
12 Hastings, having "noticed how low Wal-Mart's prices [for DVDs] were," he "called the CEO [of
13 Walmart.com] in January and asked if he could have dinner." Fleming, who reported directly to
14 Wal-Mart Stores' CEO Lee Scott, accepted Hastings' invitation. The two thereafter met and, as a
15 result of the meetings and exchanges that followed, Defendants entered into the contract,
16 combination, and conspiracy alleged herein.

17 3. At the time of their initial meeting and prior to entering into the Market
18 Division Agreement, Netflix and Walmart.com were direct competitors in renting DVDs online
19 and all three defendants were potential competitors in selling new DVDs to consumers.
20 However, by no later than May 19, 2005, Netflix, Wal-Mart Stores, and Walmart.com entered
21 into an agreement by which Walmart.com would stop competing with Netflix in the online DVD
22 rental business, and Netflix would promote the sales of new DVDs by Wal-Mart Stores and
23 Walmart.com, and not sell new DVDs in competition with them.

24 4. Wal-Mart Stores actively participated in this conspiracy. This is confirmed
25 by, among other things, the fact that prior to the announcement of the Market Division
26 Agreement, John Fleming was promoted to Chief Marketing Officer of Wal-Mart Stores. As of
27 the time of the announcement of the Market Division Agreement, Fleming thus was acting in his
28 capacity both as the Chief Marketing Officer of Wal-Mart Stores and the Wal-Mart Stores

1 executive responsible for overseeing the operations of Walmart.com. As Chief Marketing Officer
2 of Wal-Mart Stores, Fleming was responsible for deciding "what the largest, most powerful
3 retailer in history will stock on its shelves, and how much those products will cost. Such
4 decisions, when made at Wal-Mart, can help make or break entire industries."

5 5. Defendants' conspiracy enabled Netflix to charge its customers higher
6 subscription prices for the rental of DVDs than it otherwise would have. As a result of
7 Defendants' contract, combination, and conspiracy as well as Netflix's unlawfully acquired and
8 maintained market and monopoly power, Netflix actually did charge Plaintiff supracompetitive
9 subscription prices for the rental of DVDs, did so for all other persons similarly situated, and
10 continues to do so.

11 6. Under the Market Division Agreement, Netflix, Wal-Mart Stores, and
12 Walmart.com agreed that they would restrain trade and eliminate competition. Wal-Mart Stores
13 and Walmart.com agreed that Walmart.com would stop competing with Netflix in the Online
14 DVD Rental Market. Netflix agreed that it would not sell new DVDs, but instead would promote
15 the DVD sales of Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com. In agreeing to promote the sale of DVDs
16 by Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com, Netflix provided consideration for the agreement by Wal-
17 Mart Stores and Walmart.com that Walmart.com would exit the Online DVD Rental Market and
18 simultaneously confirmed to Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com that Netflix would not enter the
19 market to sell new DVDs, as Netflix was well-positioned and otherwise had the unilateral
20 economic incentive to do.

21 7. Since entering into the Market Division Agreement, neither Wal-Mart
22 Stores nor Walmart.com have rented DVDs online, and Netflix has not sold new DVDs. The
23 Market Division Agreement served to entrench and enhance Defendants' dominant market
24 positions and otherwise cause harm to competition, including enabling Netflix to charge
25 supracompetitive subscription prices for online DVD rentals, prices that would have been lower
26 had they not entered into the Agreement. Plaintiff and all other similarly situated direct
27 purchasers in fact paid the higher subscription prices to Netflix.
28

8. As alleged below, this case is brought as a class action on behalf of all persons in the United States who, during the period May 19, 2005, to the present (hereinafter, the "Class Period"), paid a subscription fee to rent DVDs from Netflix. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, brings this action under Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act to obtain redress in the form of treble damages for the overcharges she paid resulting from Defendants' violations of law, to obtain a declaration that the Market Division Agreement is null and void, and to enjoin its maintenance.

PARTIES

9. Margarita Lacabe ("Plaintiff") is an adult individual residing within this District at 46 Estabrook Street, San Leandro, CA 94577. During the Class Period, Plaintiff directly subscribed to Netflix and paid Netflix fees in connection therewith. The subscription fees Plaintiff paid to Netflix for renting DVDs were supracompetitive; they were greater than they would have been but for the antitrust violations alleged herein.

10. Defendant Netflix is a Delaware corporation headquartered within this District at 100 Winchester Circle, Los Gatos, California, 95032. Netflix is publicly traded on the NASDAQ under the symbol NFLX. Its revenues earned from engaging in interstate commerce exceed \$1 billion annually. Through its website, www.netflix.com, Netflix rents DVDs directly to consumers nationwide by charging monthly subscription fees, which entitle customers to rent DVDs pursuant to various subscription plans. Netflix has possessed a market share of at least 75% of the Online DVD Rental Market in the United States, as defined herein, at all times during the Class Period.

11. Defendant Wal-Mart Stores is the largest retailer in the United States. Wal-Mart Stores is a Delaware corporation headquartered at 702 S.W. 8th Street, Bentonville, Arkansas, 72716. Wal-Mart Stores is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WMT. Its revenues earned from engaging in interstate and foreign commerce approach \$400 billion annually. Through its retail stores and its website, www.walmart.com, Wal-Mart Stores sells DVDs directly to consumers nationwide. Wal-Mart Stores sells far more DVDs than any other retailer in the United States, accounting for about 40% of all new DVDs sold to

1 consumers domestically. Prior to the Market Division Agreement, Wal-Mart Stores' wholly-
2 owned subsidiary Walmart.com competed with Netflix in the Online DVD Rental Market through
3 the "Walmart DVD Rentals" service, which was available on www.walmart.com.

4 12. Defendant Walmart.com is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wal-Mart Stores.
5 Walmart.com is a Delaware company with its headquarters within this District at 7000 Marina
6 Boulevard, Brisbane, California 94005. It is the online component of Wal-Mart Stores' retail
7 empire that is the leading seller of new DVDs in the United States. Prior to the conspiracy
8 alleged herein, Walmart.com was also a major competitor of Netflix in the Online DVD Rental
9 Market through the "Wal-Mart DVD Rentals" service, which was available on
10 www.walmart.com. While its financials are not publicly reported by Wal-Mart Stores,
11 Walmart.com is ranked as the 14th largest online retailer in the United States. Through its
12 website, www.walmart.com, Walmart.com sells DVDs directly to consumers nationwide.
13 Consumers who purchase DVDs via www.walmart.com may have them either mailed or
14 otherwise delivered to them directly, or may pick them up at a Wal-Mart Stores retail location via
15 Walmart.com and Wal-Mart Stores' "Site to Store" program.

16 13. Walmart.com and Wal-Mart Stores are, in essence, completely integrated
17 and operated as a single commercial enterprise and hold themselves out to the public as such,
18 whereby Walmart.com is an internet sales channel for Wal-Mart Stores, rather than being an
19 independent business entity. Wal-Mart Stores is the registrant of the www.walmart.com domain
20 name that is used to sell products and services by Walmart.com.

21 14. Likewise, Wal-Mart Stores is the registrant of
22 www.walmartdvdrentals.com.

23 15. Wal-Mart Stores' Chief Marketing Officer John Fleming has explained the
24 relationship between Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com as follows: "Wal-Mart Stores set up
25 Walmart.com as a separate company with some outside investors, but within six months Wal-
26 Mart Stores bought back the outside interest and Walmart.com; Walmart.com now serves as a
27 'marketing channel' for Wal-Mart Stores."
28

1 16. Wal-Mart Stores was actively involved in the conspiracy alleged herein, as
2 alleged more specifically below. For purposes of these allegations, both Wal-Mart Stores and
3 Walmart.com are active participants in the conspiracy, and each is liable for the unlawful conduct
4 alleged herein, with each, among other things, participating in, and benefitting from, the Market
5 Division Agreement. Moreover, Wal-Mart Stores directed, ratified, approved, supported, and
6 otherwise aided and abetted Walmart.com's violations of law.

7 17. Wal-Mart Stores had a strong incentive to accomplish the Market Division
8 Agreement. In addition to its interests as the 100% owner of Walmart.com, Wal-Mart Stores
9 obtains substantial revenues from sales of new DVDs, as well as store traffic resulting in the sales
10 of other goods, which would have been threatened by Netflix's entry into new DVD sales, and
11 which revenues were enhanced by Netflix's promotion of Wal-Mart Stores and WalMart.com
12 through the Market Division Agreement. In a letter submitted to this Court in connection with a
13 prior antitrust case brought against Netflix by other plaintiffs for other alleged violations of law,
14 an assistant general counsel of Wal-Mart Stores, referring specifically to Wal-Mart Stores, wrote
15 of "Wal-Mart's decision to discontinue renting DVDs." Moreover, it was Wal-Mart Stores that
16 announced in part the Market Division Agreement, which identifies Wal-Mart Stores, in the
17 "About" section of the press release. The announcement quoted John Fleming, who was then
18 Chief Marketing Officer of Wal-Mart Stores, regarding the Agreement. It explained that
19 Walmart.com's DVD sales are in fact Wal-Mart Stores' "online movie sales business," and that,
20 more generally, Wal-Mart Stores' "[o]nline merchandise sales are available at
21 www.walmart.com."

22 18. Whenever reference is made in this Complaint to a statement or transaction
23 of any corporation or entity, the allegation means that the corporation or entity acted by or
24 through its directors, members, partners, officers, employees, affiliates, or agents, while engaged
25 in the management, direction, control, or conduct of the corporation or entity's business and
26 acting within its scope of authority.

AGENTS AND CO-CONSPIRATORS

19. The acts alleged against the defendants in this Complaint were authorized, ordered, or done by their officers, agents, employees, or representatives, while actively engaged in the management and operation of defendants' businesses or affairs.

20. Each defendant acted as the principal, agent, or joint venturer of, or for, other defendants with respect to the acts, violations, and common course of conduct alleged by plaintiffs.

21. Various persons and/or firms not named as defendants in this Complaint participated as co-conspirators in the violations alleged herein and may have performed acts and made statements in furtherance thereof.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 & 1337 and 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 & 26.

23. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 15, 22 & 26 and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), (c) & (d), because at all times relevant to the Complaint: (a) Defendants transacted business, were headquartered, were found, or acted through subsidiaries or agents present in this District; (b) a substantial part of Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District; and (c) a substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out in this District.

24. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because, inter alia, each of the Defendants is headquartered in this State or has, in this State, transacted business, maintained continuous and systemic contacts, purposefully availed itself of the benefits of doing business, and/or committed acts in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy complained of herein.

INTERSTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE

25. Defendants' conduct has taken place within the flow of, and substantially affected the interstate commerce of, the United States. By way of example, Defendants have sold and/or rented DVDs throughout the United States, involving hundreds of millions or billions of

1 dollars in interstate commerce, and used the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including
2 interstate wires and the U.S. mail, to sell and/or to rent DVDs throughout the United States.

3 **RELEVANT MARKET**

4 26. Defendants' market allocation conspiracy is per se illegal and requires no
5 allegation of market definition.

6 27. For those claims that may require market definition, the relevant market for
7 purposes of these allegations during the Class Period at least is the Online DVD Rental Market in
8 the United States.

9 28. "DVD," as defined herein, refers to a Digital Video Disc or Blu-ray Disc
10 containing commercially recorded entertainment programs for personal viewing. DVDs are the
11 primary medium by which movies and other recorded entertainment are distributed in the United
12 States. Revenues on DVDs far exceed those generated from box office receipts. In addition,
13 DVDs have become a particularly lucrative means for the distribution of previously-aired
14 television programs, surpassing even television syndication rights as a revenue stream in many
15 instances. As defined herein, "DVD" does not refer to blank Digital Video Discs, which are used
16 to store or record data.

17 29. At all relevant times, there have been no reasonably interchangeable
18 substitutes for the rental of DVDs online by subscription for delivery by mail, which is
19 differentiated, from both the demand and the supply side, from other methods of DVD
20 distribution channels, as well as other methods of entertainment content delivery.

21 30. In the Online DVD Rental Market, for a monthly subscription fee, a
22 subscriber may rent DVDs from an online service provider, such as Netflix, Blockbuster Online,
23 or (prior to May 19, 2005) Wal-Mart DVD Rentals. There are no late fees and no due dates, but,
24 within any given plan, the subscriber pays the subscription fee regardless of how many DVDs he
25 or she rents per month. Thus, even a consumer who does not rent a DVD for months still is
26 charged the subscription fee; Netflix CEO Reed Hastings calls this the "gym membership effect."

27 31. To rent DVDs, consumers fill out a rental "queue" in their online profile,
28 listing in order of preference the DVDs they wish to rent. The DVDs are then sent by the

1 provider to the consumer's home via U.S. mail. To return the DVD and receive the next DVD in
2 the queue, the consumer inserts the DVD in a prepaid envelope provided with the rental and mails
3 it back; the service provider then mails the next movie on the list to the consumer. The library of
4 titles available from online service providers has grown over time, now ranging near 100,000
5 DVDs -- often twenty to one-hundred times the selection of titles stocked (not to mention
6 available) at any single video rental store.

7 32. From the consumer's perspective, online DVD rentals are a differentiated
8 service that is not reasonably interchangeable with traditional bricks-and-mortar video rental. In
9 traditional video rental from physical stores, consumers drive to or otherwise arrive at the store,
10 find (or do not find) what they are looking for, and pay on a per-DVD basis for their selection(s).
11 After the designated rental period of one or more days, usually depending upon the release date of
12 the DVD, the consumer returns his selection or potentially incurs late fees. During the Class
13 Period as alleged herein, these late fees have accounted for as much as 20% of the revenues in
14 traditional video rental stores; there are no late fees or due dates in the Online DVD Rental
15 Market.

16 33. There are numerous other practical indicia of the Online DVD Rental
17 Market's being a relevant product market, distinct from other forms of DVD rental, including:

18 a. **Price Competition.** No direct price competition exists between
19 online rental and other forms of DVD rental, whether in-store, kiosk, or video downloading,
20 which are not reasonably interchangeable with online DVD rental. For example, online DVD
21 rentals generally are priced on a monthly subscription basis. Within any given plan, the
22 subscription rate is independent of the number of DVDs the customer actually rents in a month.
23 In-store DVD rentals, kiosks, and downloading generally are priced on a pay- per-view basis.
24 Also, changes in the price of online rentals do not closely track changes in the price of in-store
25 rentals. The pricing of online rentals is generally nationwide in scope and is not affected by local
26 in-store prices and competition. As a result, the pricing of online rentals would generally be the
27 same to a customer, regardless of whether the nearest rental store is two minutes or two hours
28 away. Online rentals generally offer additional services, such as movie reviews, customer-

1 specific recommendations based on viewing and preference history, and other metrics of
2 popularity. The cross-price elasticity of demand between these products is such that a small but
3 significant nontransitory increase in price ("SSNIP") of online DVD rental would not cause
4 consumers to switch from online DVD rental to in-store rental or any other arguable method of
5 DVD distribution, or vice versa.

6 b. **Functional Differences.** Online rentals fundamentally differ from
7 in-store rentals in that they (1) do not require travel to a store (including a second trip to return the
8 DVD and potentially multiple trips if the store does not have the DVD in stock at the right time),
9 (2) are available to anyone with a postal address, regardless of proximity to a store, (3) are
10 primarily subscription-based services, and (4) provide a much-wider selection of titles than can a
11 brick-and-mortar store. For these reasons, among others, online and in-store DVD rentals are not
12 reasonably interchangeable. Likewise, other modes of content distribution, such as kiosk, video-
13 on-demand, and downloading, among other forms, are not reasonably interchangeable with online
14 DVD rentals for a number of reasons, including relative selection and convenience for consumers,
15 pricing, as well as, from the supply perspective, licensing considerations and technological
16 limitations.

17 c. **Public and Industry Perceptions.** The online rental market is
18 recognized as a distinct market by the public and the industry, including by Defendants.

19 d. **Admissions.** By word and deed, Defendants have confirmed and
20 recognized the existence of a discrete online rental market. Admissions of a discrete online rental
21 market abound from Netflix and Walmart.com and Wal-Mart Stores executives alike, including
22 Hastings and Fleming. Very recently, a Netflix executive told the Wall Street Journal that other
23 types of rental services, such as kiosk and in-store rentals, do not present a direct competitive
24 threat to Netflix. That same executive acknowledged that while video downloads may be a
25 competitive force in the future, DVD will be the dominant medium for years to come, making the
26 entry of this technology not timely enough to be considered a competitive force in the relevant
27 market. Netflix CEO Reed Hastings has observed that the competitive threat of internet
28 downloading to online DVD rental during the Class Period is like that of hydrogen powered cars

1 to gasoline powered cars: inconsequential for many years to come. He has further explained that
2 DVDs will be the dominant medium for movies for perhaps as long as the gasoline engine.

3 34. Online DVD rentals are also a separate market from DVD sales. The
4 pricing of DVD sales and online DVD rentals is very different. For example, the price to buy a
5 new DVD depends heavily on how popular it is, including whether it is a new release or how
6 successful the title originally was at the box office or on television. By contrast, online DVD
7 renters generally charge based on a subscription fee, regardless of whether the consumer is
8 renting popular or obscure DVDs. The industry and the public perceive online DVD rentals as
9 separate from DVD sales, whether in-store or online. The factors motivating a consumer to buy a
10 DVD are different from those that lead to renting a DVD. The former generally applies to DVDs
11 that the consumer intends to view (either personally, or their family or friends) numerous times.
12 The latter generally applies to DVDs that the consumer intends to view once and then return.
13 DVDs sold at retail have other distinguishing characteristics, such as packaging and special
14 features not available with rentals, which are delivered unadorned in envelopes. In addition, the
15 fact of whether a DVD is new or used is not an issue in rental, but is a significant factor in sales,
16 for used DVDs are sold at a significant discount to their new counterparts, due to their being
17 relatively less desirable to consumers. DVD sales and online rentals also are not reasonably
18 interchangeable for consumers intending to collect physical DVDs or to give a DVD as a gift.
19 The cross-elasticity of demand between these products is such that a SSNIP in online DVD rental
20 would not cause consumers to switch from online DVD rental to purchasing DVDs, or vice versa.

21 35. The Geographic Market for the Online DVD Rental Market is the United
22 States. The practical reality is that, among other things, shipping costs and transglobal
23 differences in DVD data encoding make it neither practical nor feasible for entities located in
24 other countries to rent DVDs to U.S. consumers.

25 **MARKET AND MONOPOLY POWER**

26 36. At all relevant times, Netflix dominated the Online DVD Rental Market.
27 Netflix has an approximate market share of 75% in the Online DVD Rental Market, and is far and
28 away the market leader in the Online DVD Rental Market. As a result of this market share,

1 Netflix has had and continues to have market and monopoly power in the Online DVD Rental
2 Market. That is, Netflix has the power to control prices and exclude competition in this Relevant
3 Market.

4 37. Netflix also has the power to control prices or exclude competition in this
5 Relevant Market for other reasons. Specifically, Netflix (a) set subscription prices for online
6 DVD rentals at prices in excess of marginal costs, (b) enjoyed high profit margins thereon, (c)
7 sold such subscriptions substantially in excess of the competitive price, (d) enjoyed substantial
8 barriers to market entry and growth, and (e) would not, by raising prices for its online DVD rental
9 subscriptions a small but significant nontransitory amount, lose sufficient sales to make such a
10 price increase unprofitable.

11 38. Netflix's market and monopoly power is strengthened by the significant
12 barriers to entry in this market. There have been no significant market entrants in the more than
13 three years since announcement of the Market Division Agreement, which increased those
14 barriers. Online DVD rental is highly capital intensive. A firm must operate on a large scale to
15 be successful. Entry requires the possession of a significant number of shipping facilities
16 strategically located throughout the United states to ensure timely delivery. It also requires
17 stocking an extensive inventory of DVDs to maintain the selection of titles that consumers
18 demand. As Netflix CEO Reed Hastings has observed, "[w]hen you think about the barriers to
19 entry to this business, it is subtle because it appears easy. A kid can open a website. But the
20 barriers to profitability are very large."

21 39. Since the implementation of the Market Division Agreement, the Online
22 DVD Rental Market has been overwhelmingly composed of only two firms: Netflix and
23 Blockbuster, the latter of which possesses nearly all of the remaining 25% of the Online DVD
24 Rental Market that Netflix does not control. (A few minor firms have shares of less than 1-2% of
25 the market.) During fiscal years 2005-2007 combined, Netflix earned nearly \$4 billion in
26 revenues and \$1.3 billion in gross profit from renting DVDs to consumers — a margin of more
27 than 33%. As a result of Netflix's abuse of its monopoly power alleged herein, its subscription
28 fees have been higher than they otherwise would have been.

THE ILLEGAL AGREEMENT

43. By mid-2004, Netflix was charging \$21.99 for its most popular subscription rental plan. Blockbuster entered the online market in earnest in August, at first charging \$19.99 but then reducing its price in November to \$17.49 for its similar plan. After that, the Walmart DVD Rentals rate was reduced from \$18.86 to \$17.36. In the wake of these price cuts, Netflix reduced its prices by nearly 20% (to \$17.99 per month) soon thereafter. After that, Blockbuster further decreased its price to \$14.99 — 20% below Netflix's already reduced price and more than 40% below the price Netflix was charging just months earlier.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1 gain further market share in the sale of new DVDs if these customers were to make their
2 purchases of new DVDs from them instead.

3 **45. The Walmart Price Cut.** On January 7, 2005, Walmart DVD Rentals
4 dropped the price on its most popular DVD rental plan significantly— to \$12.97 per month —
5 creating further price pressure on Netflix to reduce its DVD rental prices. In order to respond to
6 the increased competition, Netflix would have been forced to lower its prices and thereby reduce
7 its profits.

8 **46. The January Dinner Meeting.** Faced with this increasing competition,
9 Reed Hastings, the chairman and CEO of Netflix, called John Fleming, then the CEO of
10 Walmart.com, and invited him to dinner to discuss the their companies' DVD sales and rentals
11 businesses. Fleming accepted the invitation; the two met together in January 2005 and embarked
12 upon a scheme that would result in the contract, combination, conspiracy, and agreement
13 reflected in the Market Division Agreement.

14 **47. Hastings' Subsequent "Prediction."** On May 5, 2005, in Netflix's First
15 Quarter earnings call with financial analysts, held after the January dinner but only two weeks
16 prior to the public announcement of the Market Division Agreement, Hastings made plain the
17 motive for Netflix to conspire with Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com:

18 In terms of profitability over the coming years, the key issue is the
19 number of major competitors. If there are only two major players,
20 Blockbuster and Netflix, the profitability may be substantial like
21 other two-firm entertainment markets. If, on the other hand,
Amazon, Wal-Mart, Blockbuster and Netflix are all major
competitors in online rental, then the profits would likely be small.

22 Hastings went on to "predict" on that conference call:

23 [T]he likely case is [that] online rental becomes a two-firm market
24 over the coming years.

25 **48. The Public Announcement.** On May 19, 2005, shortly after Fleming had
26 been promoted to Chief Marketing Officer of Wal-Mart Stores, Defendants issued a joint press
27 release that revealed the existence of the Market Division Agreement, by which they unlawfully
28

1 divided and allocated the markets for DVD sales and rentals, and did, in fact, create the two-firm
2 market that Hastings sought.

3 **49. The Media's Reaction.** The news of the agreement was featured in a
4 number of newspapers and other publications, in articles with aptly colorful titles, such as:

- 5 • "Wal-Mart and Netflix Scratch Each Other's Backs,"
- 6 • "Truce in DVD-Rental Wars,"
- 7 • "Wal-Mart and Netflix: An Alliance," and
- 8 • "Wal-Mart Loves Netflix: And Vice-Versa."

9 **50. The Execution.** Beginning on May 19, 2005, Walmart.com, as agreed, did
10 in fact exit the online DVD rental business. Walmart.com announced to all of the subscribers to
11 "Walmart DVD Rentals" that it was exiting the online DVD rental business and that those
12 subscribers could be transferred to Netflix. Walmart.com took additional steps to affirmatively
13 implement the Market Division Agreement by adding a prominently-placed link to the Netflix
14 website to encourage customers to transfer their subscriptions to Netflix. Since the date of their
15 joint announcement on May 19, 2005 (apart from the 30 days that Walmart.com used to wind
16 down its existing online rental business), neither Walmart.com nor Wal-Mart Stores has
17 participated in the Online DVD Rental Market, and Netflix has not sold new DVDs.

18 **51.** As a result of the Market Division Agreement, downward pricing pressure
19 from Walmart.com was eliminated and the Online DVD Rental Market was reduced to two
20 competitors. Absent the Market Division Agreement, Netflix would have lowered its prices no
21 later than May 19, 2005. As a result of the elimination of a competitor in this Relevant Market,
22 Blockbuster was able to raise its subscription price in July to match that of Netflix, from \$14.99
23 per month to \$17.99 per month, in accord with Hastings' expectation that "[i]f there are only two
24 major players, Blockbuster and Netflix, the profitability may be substantial like other two-firm
25 entertainment markets." In Netflix's next earnings call, on August 8, 2005, Hastings boasted:

26 Last quarter we said online rental was shaping up to be a two-player
27 market, and that is indeed what is happening.
28

1 From 2005 through June 2007, Netflix's subscription rates remained unchanged at \$14.99 per
2 month for two DVDs at a time, and \$17.99 per month for three DVDs at a time.

3 52. The Market Division Agreement was not in the independent self-interest of
4 Wal-Mart Stores, Walmart.com, or Netflix. Neither Wal-Mart Stores nor Walmart.com would
5 have wanted Walmart.com to withdraw from the online rental market, encourage its subscribers
6 to be transferred to Netflix, and promote Netflix's rental business absent substantial consideration
7 from Netflix, such as an agreement not to compete for new DVD retail sales. But for the Market
8 Division Agreement, Walmart.com would not have exited the Online DVD Rental Market when it
9 did. Likewise, Netflix would not have foreclosed its opportunity to sell DVDs to its millions of
10 subscribers — a base of customers who purchase on average 25 DVDs per year each — and
11 would not have promoted new DVD sales by Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com, rather than its
12 own sales, absent an agreement from those entities not to compete against Netflix's online DVD
13 rental business.

14 ANTICOMPETITIVE EFFECTS

15 53. Defendants' illegal acts and practices have caused anticompetitive effects
16 in the Online DVD Rental Market. The subscription fees charged by Netflix to Plaintiff, as well
17 as the other members of the Class, were maintained at artificially high and supracompetitive
18 levels. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class paid higher subscription prices to Netflix
19 than they otherwise would have paid but for the Market Division Agreement.

20 54. The Market Division Agreement (i) eliminated one of only three significant
21 competitors in the Relevant Market, (ii) eliminated competition between Defendants, and (iii)
22 enabled Netflix to acquire market power and also acquire and maintain monopoly power in the
23 Relevant Market. The Market Division Agreement has enabled Netflix to implement
24 monopolistic and supracompetitive pricing in the Relevant Market.

25 55. The Market Division Agreement and Defendants' acts and practices in
26 furtherance thereof have no procompetitive benefits. They do not create information that
27 consumers need, nor do they create new or better products or services. Rather, they have served
28 to reinforce the true anticompetitive nature of the Market Division Agreement by assuring, for

1 example, that Walmart.com not only withdrew from the Online DVD Rental Market, but further
 2 enhanced Netflix's position in that market. Even if there were any procompetitive benefits, they
 3 would not outweigh any of the anticompetitive effects described herein, and, in any event, could
 4 be achieved by less restrictive means.

5 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

6 56. Plaintiff brings this action on her own behalf and as class action under
 7 Rules 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of all
 8 members of the Class, as defined herein.

9 57. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the members of the
 10 Class, defined as comprising:

11 Any person in the United States that paid a subscription fee to
 12 Netflix to rent DVDs, on or after May 19, 2005 up to the present.
 13 Excluded from the Class are government entities, Defendants, their
 co-conspirators and their representatives, parents, subsidiaries, and
 affiliates.

14 58. The Class numbers in the millions, the exact number and identities of the
 15 members being known by Defendants.

16 59. The Class is so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder of all
 17 members is impracticable.

18 60. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class and the members
 19 thereof. These common questions relate to the existence of the conspiracy alleged, and to the
 20 type and common pattern of injuries sustained as a result thereof. The questions include, but are
 21 not limited to:

22 a. whether Defendants engaged in a contract, combination, or
 23 conspiracy to allocate markets;

24 b. whether Defendants unreasonably restrained trade in the Online
 25 DVD Rental Market;

26 c. whether Defendants had the specific intent for Netflix to
 27 monopolize the Online DVD Rental Market;
 28

1 d. the nature and character of the acts performed by Defendants in the
2 furtherance of the alleged contract, combination, and conspiracy;

3 e. whether the alleged contract, combination, and conspiracy violated
4 Section 1 of the Sherman Act;

5 f. whether the alleged contract, combination, and conspiracy violated
6 Section 2 of the Sherman Act;

7 g. the anticompetitive effects of Defendants' violations of law;

8 h. whether Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds
9 generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or
10 corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole; and

11 i. whether the conduct of Defendants, as alleged in this Complaint,
12 caused Netflix subscription fees to be higher than they otherwise would have been and thereby
13 caused injury to the business and property of Plaintiff and other members of the Class.

14 61. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class
15 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including the legal and
16 factual issues relating to liability and damages.

17 62. Plaintiff is a member of the Class. Her claims are typical of the claims of
18 other members of the Class, and she will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the
19 members of the Class. Her interests are aligned with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other
20 members of the Class.

21 63. Plaintiff is represented by competent counsel experienced in class action
22 antitrust litigation.

23 64. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
24 efficient adjudication of this controversy. Class treatment will permit the adjudication of
25 relatively small claims by members of the Class who otherwise could not afford to litigate
26 antitrust claims such as are asserted in this Complaint. This class action presents no difficulties of
27 management that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.
28

ANTITRUST INJURY AND STANDING

65. During the Class Period, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have directly paid monthly DVD subscription fees to Netflix in the United States, and many continue to do so. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have suffered, and many continue to suffer, injury of the type that the antitrust laws are designed to punish and prevent. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have paid, and many continue to pay, more to subscribe to Netflix than they would have, absent the Market Division Agreement. As a direct and proximate result of the unreasonable restraint of trade and market and monopoly power created by the Market Division Agreement, Plaintiff and the members of the Class were, and many continue to be, injured and financially damaged in their businesses and property, in amounts that are not presently determined. As direct purchasers and the direct victims of Defendants' antitrust violations, Plaintiff are the most efficient enforcers of the antitrust claims made herein.

COUNT ONE

**SHERMAN ACT SECTION ONE (15 U.S.C. § 1)
Illegal Market Division
(Against All Defendants)**

66. Plaintiff realleges each allegation set forth above, as if fully set forth herein.

67. Defendants have entered into a per se illegal market division agreement, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

68. Even if evaluated under the Rule of Reason, the Market Division Agreement is an unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, in that it constitutes a contract, combination and conspiracy that substantially, unreasonably, and unduly restrained, and continues to restrain, trade in the relevant market, and harmed, and continues to harm, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class thereby.

69. Defendants, and each of them, possessed market power at all relevant times.

70. Prior to and at the time of the agreement, Netflix and Walmart.com were actual competitors in the Online DVD Rental Market. In addition, Netflix, on the one hand, and

1 Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com, on the other hand, were potential competitors in new DVD
2 sales. Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com were actual participants and Netflix was a potential
3 participant, with the means and economic incentive to sell new DVDs — in the absence of the
4 Market Division Agreement.

5 71. Defendants shared a conscious commitment to a common scheme designed
6 to achieve the unlawful objective of dividing the markets for online DVD rentals and new DVD
7 sales. The Market Division Agreement allocated the Online DVD Rental Market to Netflix, with
8 Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com agreeing not to compete in that Relevant Market. The
9 agreement also allocated new DVD sales to Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com, with Netflix
10 agreeing to refrain from selling new DVDs in competition with them. In addition to explicitly or
11 de facto agreeing not to sell new DVDs, Netflix also obtained the Market Division Agreement by
12 providing potentially valuable promotion to Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com. In so doing,
13 Netflix provided significant consideration to Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com for their
14 agreement that Walmart.com would withdraw from, and both Walmart.com and Wal-Mart Stores
15 would not compete in, the Online DVD Rental Market.

16 72. The Market Division Agreement has created significant anticompetitive
17 effects and no procompetitive benefits. It eliminated competition in the Relevant Market, raising
18 prices paid by consumers. There is no legitimate, procompetitive business justification for the
19 Market Division Agreement that outweighs its harmful effect. To the extent that there are any
20 procompetitive benefits at all resulting from the agreement, they would not outweigh the
21 agreement's anticompetitive effects. In any event, to the extent that there were any,
22 procompetitive benefits could have been achieved by less restrictive means.

23 73. As a result of this violation of law, Netflix's subscription prices charged to,
24 and paid by, Plaintiff and the Class are, and have been, higher than they otherwise would have
25 been.

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

COUNT TWO

**SHERMAN ACT SECTION TWO (15 U.S.C. § 2)
Monopolization of Online DVD Rental Market
(Against Netflix)**

74. Plaintiff realleges each allegation set forth above, as if fully set forth herein.

75. Netflix has monopoly power in the Online DVD Rental Market.

76. Netflix willfully acquired and maintained its monopoly power in the Online DVD Rental Market by its acts and practices described herein, including by executing, implementing, and otherwise complying with the Market Division Agreement, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

77. By the Market Division Agreement, Netflix willfully maintained its monopoly power in the relevant market using restrictive or exclusionary conduct, rather than by means of greater business acumen, and injured Plaintiff thereby. It was Netflix's conscious object to further its dominance in the relevant market by and through the Market Division Agreement.

78. As a result of this violation of law, Netflix's subscription prices charged to, and paid by, Plaintiff and the Class are, and have been, higher than they otherwise would have been.

COUNT THREE

**SHERMAN ACT SECTION TWO (15 U.S.C. § 2)
Attempt to Monopolize Online DVD Rental Market
(Against Netflix)**

79. Plaintiff realleges each allegation set forth above, as if fully set forth herein.

80. If Netflix does not already have monopoly power, then Netflix has a dangerous probability of success in achieving monopoly power in the Online DVD Rental Market.

81. With the specific intent to achieve monopoly power in the relevant market, Netflix, by its acts and practices described herein, including by executing, implementing, and

1 otherwise complying with the Market Division Agreement, has attempted to monopolize the
2 Online DVD Rental Market, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C.
3 § 2.

4 82. It was Netflix's conscious object to control prices and/or to exclude
5 competition in the relevant market.

6 83. The natural and probable consequence of the Market Division Agreement,
7 which was plainly foreseeable to Netflix, was to give Netflix control over prices and/or to exclude
8 or destroy competition in all or some of the relevant market, to the extent Netflix has not already
9 succeeded.

10 84. There is a substantial and real chance, a reasonable likelihood, and/or a
11 dangerous probability that Netflix will succeed in and achieve its goal of obtaining monopoly
12 power in the relevant market.

13 85. As a result of this violation of law, Netflix's subscription prices charged to,
14 and paid by, Plaintiff and the Class are, and have been, higher than they otherwise would have
15 been.

16 **COUNT FOUR**

17 **SHERMAN ACT SECTION TWO (15 U.S.C. § 2)**
18 **Conspiracy to Monopolize Online DVD Rental Market**
(Against All Defendants)

19 86. Plaintiff realleges each allegation set forth above, as if fully set forth
20 herein.

21 87. Defendants shared a conscious commitment to a common scheme designed
22 to achieve the unlawful objective of the monopolization of the Online DVD Rental Market.

23 88. Prior to and at the time of the agreement, Netflix and Walmart.com were
24 actual competitors in the Online DVD Rental Market.

25 89. Defendants conspired with the specific intent, knowledge, and purpose that
26 their anticompetitive agreement would result in Netflix willfully acquiring and maintaining a
27 monopoly in the Relevant Market.
28

90. Wal-Mart Stores and Walmart.com knew that the natural and probable consequence of the Market Division Agreement would be the monopolization of the Relevant Market by Netflix, and thereby injury to Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

91. Defendants have committed overt acts in furtherance of their conspiracy, including entering into, complying with, and implementing the Market Division Agreement, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

92. As a result of this violation of law, Netflix's subscription prices charged to, and paid by, Plaintiff and the Class are, and have been, higher than they otherwise would have been.

ENTITLEMENT TO INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

93. Plaintiff realleges each allegation set forth above, as if fully set forth herein.

94. Defendants' conduct is ongoing, likely to recur, and, unless enjoined, will continue into the future, causing irreparable further injury to Plaintiff's business and property.

95. Plaintiff prays that the Court enjoin the Market Division Agreement pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 26.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

96. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that:

a. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that Plaintiff be appointed class representatives, and that Plaintiffs' counsel be appointed as counsel for the Class.

b. Defendants be adjudged to have violated Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1-2.

c. The Court declare the Market Division Agreement between Defendants, announced May 19, 2005, to be unlawful and null and void.

d. Judgment be entered for Plaintiff and the members of the Class against Defendants, jointly and severally, for three times the amount of damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class, under Section 4 of the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, 15 U.S.C. § 15,

1 together with pre- and post-judgment interest, the costs of the action, including litigation expenses
2 and reasonable attorneys' fees, and such other relief as is appropriate.

3 e. Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees, and
4 the officers, directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or
5 claiming to act on their behalf, be permanently enjoined and restrained from, in any manner,
6 continuing, maintaining or renewing the contract, combination or conspiracy alleged herein, or
7 from engaging in any other contract, combination or conspiracy having similar purpose or effect,
8 and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program or device having a similar purpose or
9 effect, pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, 15 U.S.C. § 26.

10 f. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have such other, further, and
11 different relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper under the
12 circumstances.

13 Dated: January 28, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP

14
15
16 By: 

Joseph R. Saveri

17 Joseph Saveri (State Bar No. 130064)

jsaveri@lchb.com

18 Michele C. Jackson (State Bar No. 090807)

mjackson@lchb.com

19 Eric B. Fastiff (State Bar No. 182260)

efastiff@lchb.com

20 Andrew S. Kingsdale (State Bar No. 255669)

akingsdale@lchb.com

21 Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP

22 275 Battery Street, Suite 3000

San Francisco, CA 94111-3339

23 Tel: (415) 956-1000

Fax: (415) 956-1008

24 *Attorneys for Individual and Representative Plaintiff Margarita*
25 *Lacabe*

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff demands a jury trial.

Dated: January 28, 2009

LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP

By:


Joseph R. Saveri

Joseph Saveri (State Bar No. 130064)

jsaveri@lchb.com

Michele C. Jackson (State Bar No. 090807)

mjackson@lchb.com

Eric B. Fastiff (State Bar No. 182260)

efastiff@lchb.com

Andrew S. Kingsdale (State Bar No. 255669)

akingsdale@lchb.com

Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP

275 Battery Street, Suite 3000

San Francisco, CA 94111-3339

Tel: (415) 956-1000

Fax: (415) 956-1008

Attorneys for Individual and Representative Plaintiff Margarita Lacabe